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(54) **Knocking detecting sensor**

Klopfsensor

Détecteur de la détonation

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Description

[0001] The present invention relates to a knocking detecting sensor having the features contained in the preamble portion of claim 1. Such a knocking detecting sensor as known from US 4,967,114 is attached to an internal combustion engine to detect knocking electrically.

[0002] An acceleration detector which is provided with a cable outlet at right angles to a direction of the main vibrations to be detected, especially for detecting knocking signals in internal combustion engines, is known from US 4,399,705.

[0003] In order to detect knocking generated in an internal combustion engine of a motor vehicle, a sensor to detect vibration due to the knocking using a piezoelectric element has been widely used. Such knocking detecting sensors are classified into two kinds: a resonant type and a non-resonant type. The former type has a resonance point in a band corresponding to a knocking frequency and selectively detects only the vibration in the vicinity of the resonating frequency on the basis of a resonance phenomenon, thereby detecting the knocking. The latter type has a comparatively flat output characteristic without a specified resonance frequency and extracts the sensor output in a frequency band corresponding to knocking by using a bandpass filter, thereby detecting the knocking.

[0004] Generally, in the non-resonant type of knocking detecting sensor, a main metallic sleeve is arranged so that its bottom face contacts an attaching face on an attaching unit, and a screw member is inserted into a through hole of the main metallic sleeve and is screwed into a female screw hole in the side of the attaching unit to fix the main metallic sleeve and the attaching unit together. (See for example, TOKU HYO HEI 6-508920 and U S Patent No. 5,398,540) Further, there is another type of sensor in which a male screw portion is integrally formed with a main metallic sleeve. This integrated body is screwed to a female screw hole in an attaching side (See for example, Unexamined Japanese Patent Publication No. HEI. 1-159467). In that attachment, however, it is well known that the main metallic sleeve will vibrate (as seen from the attaching face, the vibration includes an amplitude component in a direction intersecting the attaching face) in a direction along an axial line of the screw member (namely, the coupling direction of the screw member). The vibration will occur around the outer edge portion of the main metallic sleeve when the axial line of the screw member is the center, and will resonate at a specified frequency. It is desirable for the non-resonant type knocking detecting sensor to have a flat output frequency characteristic. However, when resonance occurs as described above, the detected output level in a knocking band should be lowered, or otherwise the output frequency characteristic is susceptible to the influence of noise from the resonance, which leads to erroneous detection. Also, in the resonant type of knocking detecting sensor, resonance may occur in an unde-

sired frequency by a similar or other cause, in which case, erroneous detection is likely to occur.

[0005] It is an object of the present invention to provide a knocking detecting sensor which can surely detect knocking with high accuracy.

[0006] According to the present invention, said object is achieved by a knocking detecting sensor having the features of claim 1.

[0007] Preferred embodiments and improvements of the invention are indicated in the subclaims.

[0008] Incidentally, in the present application, the expression "the notch portion or the projecting portion is formed a position a prescribed distance away from the axial line of the piezoelectric element plate" means that, for example, the center of gravity of the notch portion or the projecting portion is displaced from the axial line of the piezoelectric element plate. For example, if the opposite face forming portion on which the notch portion is formed is flat, the center of gravity of the notch portion means, when the opening of the notch portion is closed and the notch portion is treated as solid, the center of gravity of the main metallic sleeve is essentially that of a solid body.

[0009] The inventors of the present invention have found that when a notch portion or projecting portion is formed on the opposite face of the main metallic sleeve, a non-resonant type of sensor provides an output frequency characteristic which is difficult to provide a resonance point for in the sensor output and is flat. Also, they found that a resonant type of sensor prevents resonance from occurring in a band other than the knocking frequency. Namely, in either type of knocking detecting sensor, the frequency characteristic for knocking detection is improved to detect the occurrence of knocking accurately and surely.

[0010] The reasons for the improvement due to the formation of the notch portion or projecting portion of the frequency characteristic of the sensor is considered to be one of the following.

(1) In the structure where the main metallic sleeve is screwed and fixed to the attaching face by the screw member, the screw force becomes larger approaching the fixing center from an outer edge portion. As shown in Fig. 19A, a flexible load distributed from the fixing center (i.e., the center axial line of the screw member) outwardly along the diameter direction is generated in the opposite face forming portion. The attaching force between the opposite face and the attaching face is decreased approaching the outer edge portion from the fixing center. The opposite face may be formed spaced away from the attaching face. As a result, at the opposite face forming portion of a main metallic shell vibration in a direction intersecting the attaching face is easily generated in the outer edge portion. On the other hand, as shown in Fig. 19B, if a notch portion is formed on the opposite face forming portion, a thin

thickness portion is formed in the flange above the notch portion. Then, when the screw force is applied by the screw member, the thin thickness portion slightly flexes in the direction in which the screw member is screwed to absorb any warp that raises the outer edge portion. This arrangement improves the attachment of the opposite face of the opposite face forming portion to the attaching face. As a result, vibration with an amplitude component in the direction intersecting the attaching face is prevented. Consequently, the frequency characteristic of the knocking detecting sensor is improved.

(2) Dynamic parameters controlling the resonance phenomenon such as the center of gravity position and the inertia tensor component of the main metallic sleeve (or whole of the sensor) are changed by forming the notch portion or the projecting portion, and thereby the resonance point is not generated.

[0011] Assuming that the volume of the whole of the main metallic sleeve including the volume of the notch portion or the projecting portion is V and the volume of the notch portion or the projecting portion alone is K , the ratio of K/V is preferably adjusted in the range of 0.01 to 0.2. If K/V is less than 0.01, the frequency characteristic of the knocking detecting sensor with a notch portion or a projecting portion is not improved. On the other hand, if K/V exceeds 0.2, some knocking detecting sensors are likely to generate resonance. Preferably, the value of K/V is set to about 0.015.

[0012] The notch portion is formed to be open on the opposite face which is convenient for improving the frequency characteristic of the knocking detecting sensor. The reason for this is the thin thickness portion can be formed in the longitudinal direction of the screw member in the main metallic sleeve. Since the thin thickness portion can flex, the attachment of the opposite face forming portion to the attaching face is further improved. More specifically, the notch portion is formed in the opposite face forming portion so that the depth of the notch portion is in the same direction as the axial line of the piezoelectric element plate. The thickness of the notch portion is reduced at the forming position of the notch portion.

[0013] The notch portion is formed to move the center of gravity of the sensor closer to the axial line of the piezoelectric element plate. For example, many non-resonant types of sensors include a structure in which a connecting member for receiving an output from the piezoelectric element plate protrudes from the side of the sensor body. If such a connecting member is provided, the center of gravity of the sensor is displaced from the axial line of the piezoelectric element plate. Owing to the shape of the sensor, this generates resonance in the sensor. In this case, the notch portion is formed as described above so that the center of gravity of the sensor is corrected so that it is closer to the axial line of the

piezoelectric element plate. Accordingly, the arrangement has another advantage which is the prevention of resonance of the sensor due to the displacement of the center of gravity from the axial line.

[0014] Next, when the notch portion is formed in the opposite face, the projecting portion is attached to the notch portion of the attaching face. In this arrangement, the projecting portion also functions to attach the sensor on the attaching face. In addition, as described later, when the sensor is attached to the attaching unit by the screw, the projecting portion also acts as detent to prevent the sensor from rotating by engaging with the notch portion in the attaching face during the screwing.

[0015] In the above-described sensor, the piezoelectric element plate is formed in a ring shape. Further, the main metallic sleeve can be formed to include a cylindrical or cylindrical-column passing-through portion and a flange portion integrally formed on a side of the passing-through portion and extending outwardly along a circumferential direction of the passing-through portion. The flange portion constitutes the previously mentioned opposite face forming portion. In this case the piezoelectric element plate is inserted into the inserting portion of the main metallic sleeve from a direction opposite to the flange portion. A ring-shaped end face of the flange portion opposite to the piezoelectric element plate supports the piezoelectric element plate. The other end face is the face opposite the attaching face when the sensor is attached to the attaching unit. This structure is used for non-resonant type knocking detecting sensors. According to the above feature, the detecting accuracy of the non-resonant type of sensor is improved.

[0016] When the opposite face forming portion is formed as the flange portion, a harmful vibration having an amplitude component in the axis direction is generated around the outer peripheral portion of the flange portion, thereby damaging the frequency characteristic. However, if the notch portion is formed to open in the end face opposite to the attaching face, the harmful vibration can be restrained because of the fact that the flange portion is thinner in the position of the notch portion, thereby improving the detecting accuracy of the sensor.

[0017] Further, in the above knocking detecting sensor, the outer periphery of the main metallic sleeve is covered by and integrally molded with a resin case. The resin case includes a cylinder portion with an open tip that is formed integrally with the resin case and protrudes sidewardly. In this case, it is preferable to further improve the detecting accuracy of the sensor by forming the notch portion at a position corresponding to the connector portion at the periphery of the axial line with respect to the opposite face forming portion of the main metallic shell. In other words, if the connector portion is formed, the center of gravity of the sensor is displaced toward the side of the sensor with the connector portion attached. Resonance is generated due to the displacement of the center of gravity. Accordingly, the notch por-

tion is formed in the opposite face forming portion at a position near the connector portion to reduce the weight of the main metallic sleeve by an amount of the notch portion. The increase in weight due to the connector portion is partially eliminated by formation of the notch portion and the resonance is thereby restrained. On the other hand, when a projecting portion is formed instead of the notch portion, the projecting portion is formed on a side of the sensor opposite from the connector portion with respect to the center axial line of the piezoelectric element plate to thereby obtain substantially the same effect.

[0018] The knocking detecting sensor is arranged on the attaching unit with the opposite face of the main metallic sleeve contacting the attaching face and a screw member penetrating through the main metallic sleeve screwed into a female screw portion formed in the attaching unit. As described in reference to Figs. 19A and 19B, the closer to the outer edge portion of the main metallic sleeve, the attaching force between the opposite face and the attaching face is reduced, which makes the generation of harmful vibration likely. This vibration is a cause of the resonance phenomenon. Therefore, the above-described structure is used with the sensor of the present invention to thereby restrain the resonance and improve the knocking detecting accuracy.

[0019] The notch portion engages with a projecting portion formed on the attaching face and the projecting portion engages with a notch portion formed thereon so that they prevent the sensor from rotating while the screw member is screwed into the female screw portion. In other words, the notch portion formed to adjust the center of gravity of the sensor can be used as a stopper or detent so that the sensor can be easily attached. In a sensor that uses a bolt-nut arrangement to fix the piezoelectric element plate to the main metallic sleeve, in the process of tightening the nut, the above notch portion can be used as a detent for the main metallic sleeve.

[0020] In the accompanying drawings:

Fig. 1 is a side sectional view showing the knocking detecting sensor according to the present invention;
Fig. 2 is a schematic view showing the attachment of a knocking detecting sensor to an attaching unit;
Fig. 3 is a schematic view showing the method of connecting a piezoelectric element plate to a connection terminal portion;

Fig. 4 is an explanation view of the method of attaching a knocking detecting sensor;

Fig. 5 is a bottom view showing the operation of the knocking detecting sensor of Fig. 1;

Fig. 6 is a bottom view showing a first modified embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor;

Fig. 7 is a side sectional view showing a second modified embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor which is not within the scope of the invention;

Fig. 8 is a schematic sectional view showing an ex-

ample of the attachment of the knocking detecting sensor as shown in Fig. 7;

Fig. 9 is a schematic sectional view showing another example of the attachment of a knocking detecting sensor;

Fig. 10 is a bottom view showing a third embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor which is not within the scope of the invention;

Fig. 11 is a bottom view showing a fourth embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor which is not within the scope of the invention;

Fig. 12 is a bottom view showing a fifth embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor which is not within the scope of the invention;

Fig. 13 is a bottom view showing a sixth embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor; which is not within the scope of the invention;

Fig. 14 is a bottom view showing a seventh embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor;

Fig. 15 is a side sectional view showing an eighth embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor;

Fig. 16 is a bottom view of Fig. 15;

Fig. 17 is a side sectional view showing a ninth embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor;

Fig. 18 is a side sectional view showing a tenth embodiment of the knocking detecting sensor.

Figs. 19A and 19B are explanation views of the arrangement of a notch portion and a thin thickness portion; and

Figs. 20A and 20B are profiles showing measurement examples of the frequency characteristic in the knocking detecting sensor in an example and a comparative example, respectively.

[0021] A detailed description of the present invention will be described below with reference to the accompanying drawings.

[0022] With reference to the drawings, an explanation will be given of the embodiments of the present invention.

[0023] Fig. 1 shows a sectional view of the structure of a knocking detecting sensor (hereinafter "sensor"). The sensor of this embodiment of the present invention is configured as a non-resonant type sensor. The sensor 1 includes a case of synthetic resin (hereinafter "case") 2, a main metallic sleeve 5, a piezoelectric element plate 8, and a connection terminal portion 22. As shown in Fig. 2, the sensor 1 is arranged on an attaching unit 30 such that the opposite face 35 of the main metallic sleeve 5 is in contact with an attaching face 30a of the attaching unit 30 on the side of an internal combustion engine. By screwing a screw member 33, which passes through a through-hole 6 of the main metallic sleeve 5, into a female screw portion 31 formed in the attaching unit 30, the sensor 1 is attached to the attaching unit 30 in such a relative position where the axial line O of the piezoelectric element plate 8 is substantially orthogonal to the attaching face 30a.

[0024] As shown in Fig. 1, the case 2 includes a body 3 formed in a cylindrical shape and a cylinder portion 25 integrated thereto so that it extends outwardly from its side. For example, the case 2 is injection-molded integrally with the main metallic sleeve 5 and piezoelectric element plate 8. The main metallic sleeve 5 includes a cylindrical passing-through portion 7 with a through-hole 6 formed in an axial direction, and a flange portion 10 integrally formed on the lower side of the passing-through portion 7 and extending outwardly along a circumferential direction of the passing-through portion 7. The flange portion 10 includes a supporting face 11 supporting the lower face of the piezoelectric element plate 8. The flange portion 10 also includes an opposite face 35 at the end surface opposite to the supporting face 11.

[0025] On the outer peripheries of the tip end of the passing-through portion 7 and flange portion 10, a plurality of uneven portion 7a and 10a (for example, an annular ring-shaped convex portion along the periphery direction) are formed in a radial direction. These portions serve to improve the coupling strength because during injection molding the resin of the case 2 is intruded between the portion. A screw portion 13 is formed circumferentially on the side of the passing-through portion 7 slightly lower than the uneven portion 7a.

[0026] The piezoelectric element plate 8 has a flat axis-symmetrical shape, e.g., a flat circular plate shape having a ring shape with a hole portion 8a formed centrally therethrough in the thickness direction (axial line direction). The piezoelectric element plate 8 is provided with electrode plates 9a, 9b arranged on both its top and bottom surfaces. In this state, the piezoelectric element plate 8 is fit over the passing-through portion 7 of the main metallic sleeve 5 by way of the hole portion 8a until it is near the flange portion 10. Further, an insulating plate 16, a ring 17, and a washer 18 are fit over the passing-through portion 7 and stacked on the piezoelectric element plate 8 in this order. In addition, the screw portion 13 is formed on the outer periphery of the passing-through portion 7. The above members 9b, 8, 9a, 16, 17, and 18 are tightened and held between the flange portion 10 and the nut member 20. Thus, the piezoelectric element plate 8 is supported by the supporting face 11 of the flange portion 10 on its end face on the side toward the electrode plate 9b.

[0027] An output from the piezoelectric element plate 8 is extracted by the connection terminal portion 22. As shown in Fig. 3, for example, the connection terminal portion 22 is made of terminal metal fittings 22a, 22b. One end of each of the terminal metal fittings 22a, 22b is connected to the electrode plates 9a, 9b, respectively, through an integrated resistance 24. The other ends of terminal metal fittings 22a, 22b penetrate through the case 2 and protrude into the cylinder portion 25 as shown in Fig. 1 as part of the connector portion 23. A female coupler 27 is fit over the connector portion 23 so that the connection terminal portion 22 is electrically connected to a circuit portion (not shown).

[0028] As shown in Figs. 2 and 5, a substantially circular notch portion 37 opens in the opposite face 35 of the flange portion 10 on the side of the passing-through portion 7 on which the cylinder portion 25 is located. The notch portion 37 is formed so that its depth direction is in the axial line direction of the flange portion 10. The thickness of the flange portion 10 is reduced beneath the bottom of the notch portion 37 to thereby form a thin thickness portion 10d.

[0029] The end of the through-hole 6 (which functions as a screw insertion hole) at the bottom face of the flange portion 10 has a donut-shape. The piezoelectric element plate 8 has a ring shape in which its outer peripheral edge and inner peripheral edge are substantially concentric. The piezoelectric element plate 8 is fitted over the passing-through portion 7 as previously discussed. Accordingly, the center axial line of the flange portion 10 substantially coincides with the center axial line O of the piezoelectric element plate 8. Therefore, the center of gravity of the notch portion 37 is displaced from the axial line O of the piezoelectric element plate 8. Incidentally, the center of gravity of the notch portion 37 means the center of gravity of a virtual solid body, when the opposite face 35 is virtually extended to close the opening of the notch portion 37. The closed space in the notch portion 37 is regarded as a virtual solid.

[0030] As shown in Fig. 5, when the opposite face 35 of the flange portion 10 is viewed along the center axial line O, the position of the center of gravity G' of the opening portion of the notch portion 37 is displaced from the center of gravity of the ring-shaped opposite face 35 (the center axial line position O of the piezoelectric element plate 8).

[0031] Now, an explanation will be given of the method of attaching and using the knocking detecting sensor 1.

[0032] As shown in Fig. 4, the sensor 1 is arranged on the attaching unit 30 and the notch portion 37 of the main metallic sleeve 5 engages with the projecting portion 39 in the attaching face 30a at a position in proximity to the opening of the female screw portion 31. When the through-hole 6 of the main metallic sleeve 5 is aligned with the female screw portion 31, the screw member 33 is passed through the through-hole 6 and its tip is screwed into the female screw portion 31. Thus, the attaching of the sensor 1 to the attaching unit 30 is completed. As shown in Fig. 5, since the notch portion 37 is engaged with the projecting portion 39 in the side of the attaching face 30a, the sensor 1 is prevented from rotating when the screw member 33 is screwed into the female screw portion 31. Incidentally, for example, the projecting portion 39 in the side of the attaching face 30a is formed in such a manner that the projecting portion 39 has a male screw portion formed on an outer periphery of one end side. This male screw portion is screwed into a female screw hole formed in the side of the attaching portion 30 so that the other end side protrudes from the attaching face 30a.

[0033] When sensor 1 is thus attached, the vibration generated due to knocking is transmitted to the piezoelectric element plate 8 through the main metallic sleeve 5 and the piezoelectric element plate 8 converts the vibration into an electric signal by a piezoelectric effect. The electric signal is supplied to the circuit portion (not shown) through a cable. The circuit portion for detecting the output signal from the sensor 1 is provided with a band-pass filter to detect only the signal at the frequency band corresponding to knocking.

[0034] In this configuration, it is difficult for the sensor 1 to generate resonance and the vibration in the cylinder portion 25 is restrained. Accordingly, the knocking can be detected with high accuracy. The reason for this is the following. As shown in Fig. 2, when the main sleeve 5 is tightened and fixed to the attaching face 30a by the screw member 33, the tightening force is larger the closer to the fixing center, e.g., the axial line of the screw member 33 which nearly corresponds to the center axial line O. In this case, as shown in Fig. 19A, a flexible load distributed in the diameter direction is generated in the flange portion 10 of the main sleeve 5, and the attaching force between the opposite face 35 and the attaching face 30a becomes smaller the closer to the peripheral edge portion of the flange portion 10. As a result, in the peripheral edge portion of the flange portion 10, the resonance is likely generated because the harmful vibration has an amplitude in a direction which intersects the attaching face 30a, i.e., the axial line direction of the screw member 33.

[0035] However, as shown in Fig. 19B, if the notch portion 37 is provided in the flange portion 10 and a thin thickness portion 10d is formed, the thin thickness portion 10d is slightly flexed when the tightening force of the screw member 33 is applied. As a result, the warp tending to raise the peripheral edge portion of the flange portion 10 is absorbed. Accordingly, the attachment of the opposite face 35 to the attaching face 30a is improved. It is difficult to generate the harmful vibration in the flange portion 10, and thereby the frequency characteristic of the knocking detecting sensor 1 is improved. In addition, since such a resonance is prevented or restrained, a contact failure of the terminal contact due to vibration rarely occurs.

[0036] Another reason for the restraint on the generation of resonance is the following. Dynamic parameters controlling the resonance phenomenon such as the center of gravity position and the inertia tensor component of the main metallic sleeve 5 (or whole sensor 1) is changed by forming the notch portion 37. In this case, if the resonance frequency of the dynamic system including the sensor 1 is outside the vibration frequency band generated by a general internal combustion engine, it is possible to make the resonance point difficult to generate. For example, as shown in Fig. 2, if the notch portion 37 is formed in the flange portion 10 so that the position of the center of gravity G' of the sensor 1 is offset from the axial line O, the resonance phenomenon

may be effectively restrained. Incidentally, the position of the center of gravity G can be adjusted by varying the size and the position of the notch portion 37.

[0037] The most effective way to restrain the resonance of sensor 1 is to form the notch portion 37 at a position near the connector portion 23. However, even if the notch portion 37 is formed elsewhere, the resonance can be restrained to some degree. For example, the notch portion 37 may be formed at a position opposite to that shown in Fig. 1 with respect to the axial line O.

[0038] Assuming that the volume of the whole of the main metallic sleeve 5 including the volume of the notch portion 37 is V and the volume of the notch portion (i.e., the volume of the above described substantially cylindrical closed space) is K, then the ratio K/V is preferably in the range of 0.01 to 0.2 to achieve the desired resonance restraint. Preferably, the value of the K/V ratio is set to about 0.015.

[0039] Various types of modified embodiments of the knocking detecting sensor 1 are described below.

[0040] The notch portion 37 can be rectangular in spite of the circular flat shape. Fig. 14 shows an embodiment in which the notch portion 37 is formed to be an arc-shape (or sector-shape). In addition, as shown in Fig. 6, in place of the notch portion 37, a groove-shaped notch portion 40 may be formed. Both ends of the notch portion 40 open to the inner and outer peripheries of the flange portion 10. Further, Figs. 15 and 16 show embodiments in which a part of the flange portion 10 on the side of the opposite face 35 is partially cut to thereby form a substantially sector-shaped notch portion 55. As shown in Fig. 15, the bottom face of the notch portion 55 is tapered away from the plane of the attaching face 35 and downwardly to the outer periphery in the diameter direction of the flange portion 10. Incidentally, the notch portion 55 is formed at a position near the connector portion 23. However, as indicated by the dotted lines in Fig. 16, another notch portion 55 having the same shape can be formed at a position opposite the axial line O from the first notch portion 55 in lieu of or with the first notch portion 55.

[0041] As shown in Fig. 7, a plurality of notch portions 37 can be formed in the flange portion 10. Fig. 10 is a bottom view of Fig. 7 and it shows two notch portion 37 formed so that one is on the side near the connector portion 23 and another is formed in the opposite side with respect to the center axial line O. Accordingly, two cylindrical portions 39 can be formed in the attaching unit 30 to engage with the respective notch portion 37 as shown in Fig. 8. Alternatively, only one cylindrical portion 39 is formed to engage with either one of the notch portions 37 as shown in Fig. 9.

[0042] Fig. 11 shows an embodiment in which two additional notch portion 37 are arranged at right angle positions from the notch portions 37 as shown in Fig. 10, thereby providing four notch portions 37 in total. Alternatively, as shown in Fig. 12, two notch portion 37 may be arranged at right angle positions from the two notch

portions 37 shown in Fig. 10. This arrangement of the notch portions 37 is better than the others for restraining resonance. On the other hand, in the embodiment shown in Fig. 13, the notch portion 37 in Fig. 5 and the other notch portion 37 are arranged at a right angle position, thereby forming two notch portions 37.

[0043] Fig. 17 shows another embodiment with cylindrical portion 50 formed in the opposite face 35 of the flange portion 10. Preferably, this cylindrical portion 50 has a columnar shape and prevents or restrains the resonance of the sensor 1 similarly to a notch portion 37. The reasons for the prevention or restraint of the resonance by forming the cylindrical portion 50 are the following. Dynamic parameters that control the resonance phenomenon, such as the center of gravity position and the inertia tensor component of the main metallic sleeve 5 (or whole of the sensor 1), are changed by forming the cylindrical portion 50. The cylindrical portion 50 engages with a notch portion 51 in the attaching face 30a of the attaching unit 30 and prevents rotation of the sensor 1 during attachment of the sensor 1 to the attaching unit 30 by the screw member 33.

[0044] Fig. 18 shows another embodiment of the sensor 1 having a notch portion 37 and a projecting portion 39 formed thereon.

[0045] The above-described embodiments have been described with respect to the non-resonant type of knocking detecting sensors. However, the present invention can be applied to a resonance type of knocking detecting sensor. In the resonance type, resonance except for the knocking frequency is prevented and restrained and thereby the knocking detecting accuracy is improved.

Example

[0046] The respective elements of the knocking detecting sensor 1 as shown in Fig. 1 were made with the following sizes and materials. First, the piezoelectric element plate 8 was formed as a sintered body of lead zirconate titanate (PZT) with an outer diameter of 23 mm ϕ , an inner diameter 15 mm, and a thickness of 2.5 mm. The main metallic sleeve 5 was made of carbon steel (JIS SWCH25K) and its flange portion 10 had an outer diameter 23 mm ϕ , an inner diameter 8.5 mm ϕ , and a thickness of 3 mm. The notch portion 37 was formed with an inner diameter of 6 mm and a depth of 1.5 mm. Further, a distance d between the center of gravity G' of the opening of the notch portion 37 and the center of the flange portion 10 (the axial line O) was set to be 8.0 mm. Further, the ratio K/V was set to be 0.015 where V is the volume of the whole of the main metallic sleeve 5 including the volume of the notch portion 37, and K is the volume of the notch portion 37. For comparison, a sensor 1 without a notch portion 37 was also formed.

[0047] These knocking detecting sensors were attached to a prescribed meter, and their frequency characteristics were measured by measuring the output volt-

age at a vibrated acceleration of 3G (where G is gravitational acceleration) and a vibration frequency varying in the range of 1 to 20 kHz. Figs. 20A and 20B show the measurement results.

[0048] Fig. 20A shows the frequency characteristic of the embodiment of a sensor 1 with the notch portion 37. Fig. 20B shows the frequency characteristic of the sensor 1 without a notch portion 37. Specifically, in the sensor 1 without a notch portion 37, the peaks of the output (represented by the phantom line circle) are attributable to resonance in the respective ranges of 16-17 kHz and 18-19 kHz. On the other hand, in the sensor 1 with a notch portion 37, a flat and good frequency characteristic with no peak is obtained.

Claims

1. A knocking detecting sensor (1) comprising:

- a piezoelectric element plate (8) for detecting vibration due to knocking generated in an internal combustion engine;
- a main metallic sleeve (5) for supporting said piezoelectric element plate (8) on a side of one face thereof, said main metallic sleeve (5) being attachable to an attaching unit (30) of the internal combustion engine; and
- a connection terminal portion (22),

wherein said piezoelectric element plate (8) has an axis-symmetrical shape so that an central axial line of said piezoelectric element plate (8) intersects an attaching face (30a) of the attaching unit (30); and said main metallic sleeve (5) has a portion which forms an opposite face (35) between the sleeve (5) and the attaching face (30a) of the attaching unit (30),

characterized in that

said opposite face forming portion has exactly one notch portion (37) which opens in the opposite face (35) and/or exactly one projecting portion (50) protruding from the opposite face (35) of the opposite face forming portion, wherein said notch portion (37) is formed on the side of the connecting terminal portion (22) a prescribed distance away from the central axial line and said projecting portion (50) is formed on the side opposite to the connecting terminal portion (22) a prescribed distance away from the central axial line.

2. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to claim 1, wherein said notch portion (37) is formed so that a geometrical center of gravity position of a diagram

- formed by projecting the opposite face (35) with respect to a virtual plane orthogonal to the axial line of said piezoelectric element plate (8) and a geometric element plate (8) and a geometrical center of gravity position of a diagram formed by projecting the opening portion of said notch portion (37) toward the opposite face (35) with respect to the same are displaced each other on the virtual plane.
3. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to any one of claims 1 and 2, wherein said notch portion (37) is formed in said opposite face (35) forming portion so that the axial line direction of said piezoelectric element plate (8) becomes a depth direction and a thickness of said opposite face (35) forming portion is reduced at the forming position of said notch portion (37).
 4. A knocking detecting sensor according to any one of claims 1 to 3, wherein said projecting portion (50) is attached to a notch portion (51) formed in the attaching face (30a).
 5. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 4, wherein:
 - said piezoelectric element plate (8) is formed in a ring shape;
 - said main metallic shell (5) includes a cylindrical or columnar passing-through portion (7), and a flange portion (10) integrally formed with said main metallic sleeve (5) at one end side of the passing-through portion (7) and extending outwardly along a circumferential direction of the passing-through portion (7), the flange portion (10) constituting the opposite face forming portion;
 - said piezoelectric element plate (8) is fit over the passing-through portion (7) of said main metallic sleeve (5) from an opposite side to a side where the flange portion (10) is formed;
 - the flange portion serves as a supporting face (11) supporting said piezoelectric element plate at a ring-shaped end surface opposite to said piezoelectric element plate (8) fit-over and as the opposite face to the attaching face at an end surface opposite to the supporting face (35).
 6. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 5, wherein said notch portion (37) is formed to open in the end surface (35) opposite to the supporting face (11) of the flange portion (10).
 7. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to any one of claims 1 to 6, wherein:
 - an outer periphery of said main metallic sleeve (5) is covered with a resin case (2) integrally molded therewith;
 - on a side of said resin case (2), a cylinder portion (25) having a tip opened is formed integrally with the resin case (2) in a form protruding sideward;
 - a connection terminal portion (22) for extracting an output from said piezoelectric element plate (8) is provided to penetrate the resin case (2) and to protrude into the cylinder portion (25), and said connection terminal portion (22) and said cylinder portion (25) constitute a connector portion (23); and
 - said at least one notch portion (37) is formed in said opposite face (35) forming portion at a position corresponding to said connector portion (23) around the axial line.
 8. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to any one of claims 2 to 7, wherein said knocking detecting sensor (1) is arranged on said attaching portion (30) in a state where the opposite face (35) of said main metallic sleeve (5) is in contact with the attaching face (30a) and attached to the attaching portion (30) so that a screw member (33) penetrating through said main metallic sleeve (5) is screwed into a female screw (31) formed in the attaching portion (30).
 9. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to claim 8, wherein the opposite end face of the flange portion (10) is formed to be ring-shape by opening a through-hole of the screw member, and as the ring-shape end face is of the opposite face, said notch portion (37) and said projecting portion (50) is formed therein.
 10. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to claim 8 or 9, wherein said notch portion (37) is engaged with a projecting portion for detent formed on the attaching face (30a).
 11. A knocking detecting sensor (1) according to claim 1, wherein a relation of K/V is in the range of 0.01 to 0.2 where a volume of whole of the main metallic sleeve (5) including the volume of said notch portion (37) or said projecting portion (50) is V and a volume of said notch portion (37) or said projecting portion (50) is K .

Patentansprüche

1. Klopfsensor (1), der umfasst:

- ein scheibenförmiges piezoelektrisches Element (8), das Schwingung aufgrund von Klopfen erfasst, das in einem Verbrennungsmotor erzeugt wird;
 - eine Haupt-Metallbuchse (5), die das piezoelektrische Element (8) an einer Seite einer Fläche davon trägt, wobei die Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) an einer Anbringungseinheit (30) des Verbrennungsmotors angebracht werden kann; und
 - einen Verbindungsanschlussabschnitt (22),
- wobei das scheibenförmige piezoelektrische Element (8) eine axialsymmetrische Form hat, so dass eine Axialmittellinie des scheibenförmigen piezoelektrischen Elementes (8) eine Anbringungsfläche (30a) der Anbringungseinheit (30) schneidet; und die Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) einen Abschnitt aufweist, der eine gegenüberliegende Fläche (35) zwischen der Buchse (5) und der Anbringungsfläche (30a) der Anbringungseinheit (30) bildet, **dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass:**
- der die gegenüberliegende Fläche bildende Abschnitt genau einen Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) aufweist, der sich in der gegenüberliegenden Fläche (35) öffnet, und/oder genau einen Vorsprungsabschnitt (50), der von der gegenüberliegenden Fläche (35) des die gegenüberliegende Fläche bildenden Abschnitts vorsteht, wobei der Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) auf der Seite des Verbindungsanschlussabschnitts (22) in einem vorgegebenen Abstand zu der Axialmittellinie ausgebildet ist, und der Vorsprungsabschnitt (50) auf der Seite gegenüber dem Verbindungsanschlussabschnitt (22) in einem vorgegebenen Abstand zu der Axialmittellinie ausgebildet ist.
2. Klopfsensor (1) nach Anspruch 1, wobei der Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) so ausgebildet ist, dass eine geometrische Schwerpunktposition eines Diagramms, das entsteht, indem die gegenüberliegende Fläche (35) in Bezug auf eine virtuelle Ebene senkrecht zu der Axiallinie des scheibenförmigen piezoelektrischen Elementes (8) und einem geometrischen scheibenförmigen Element (8) projiziert wird, und eine geometrische Schwerpunktposition eines Diagramms, das entsteht, indem der Öffnungsabschnitt des Einkerbungsabschnitts (37) auf die gegenüberliegende Fläche (35) in Bezug auf selbige projiziert wird, in der virtuellen Ebene zueinander versetzt sind.
 3. Klopfsensor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 und 2, wobei der Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) in dem die gegenüberliegende Fläche (35) bildenden Abschnitt ausgebildet ist, so dass die Richtung der Axiallinie des scheibenförmigen piezoelektrischen Elementes (8) eine Tiefenrichtung wird und eine Dicke des die gegenüberliegende Fläche (35) bildenden Abschnitts an der Ausbildungsposition des Einkerbungsabschnitts (37) verringert wird.
 4. Klopfsensor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 3, wobei der Vorsprungsabschnitt (50) an einem Einkerbungsabschnitt (51) angebracht ist, der in der Anbringungsfläche (30a) ausgebildet ist.
 5. Klopfsensor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 4 wobei:
 - das scheibenförmige piezoelektrische Element (8) in einer Ringform ausgebildet ist;
 - die Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) einen zylindrischen oder säulenförmigen Durchgangsabschnitt (7) und einen Flanschabschnitt (10) enthält, der integral mit der Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) an einer Abschlusseite des Durchgangsabschnitts (7) ausgebildet ist und sich in einer Umfangsrichtung des Durchgangsabschnitts (7) nach außen erstreckt, wobei der Flanschabschnitt (10) den die gegenüberliegende Fläche bildenden Abschnitt bildet;
 - das scheibenförmige piezoelektrische Element (8) von einer Seite aus, die der Seite, an der der Flanschabschnitt (10) ausgebildet ist, gegenüberliegt, über den Durchgangsabschnitt (7) der Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) geschoben ist;
 - der Flanschabschnitt als eine Tragefläche (11), die das scheibenförmige piezoelektrische Element an einer dem übergeschobenen scheibenförmigen piezoelektrischen Element (8) gegenüberliegenden ringförmigen Abschlussfläche trägt, und als die der Anbringungsfläche an einer Abschlussfläche gegenüber der Tragefläche (35) gegenüberliegende Fläche dient.
 6. Klopfsensor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, wobei der Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) so ausgebildet ist, dass er sich in der Abschlussfläche (35) gegenüber der Tragefläche (11) des Flanschabschnitts (10) öffnet.
 7. Klopfsensor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, wobei:
 - ein Außenumfang der Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) mit einer Harzverkleidung (2) überzogen ist, die integral damit geformt wird;
 - an einer Seite der Harzverkleidung (2) ein Zylinderabschnitt (25) mit einer offenen Spitze in-

tegral mit der Harzverkleidung (2) in einer seitlich vorstehenden Form ausgebildet ist;

- ein Verbindungsanschlussabschnitt (22) zum Weiterleiten eines Ausgangssignals des scheibenförmigen piezoelektrischen Elementes (8) vorhanden ist, der die Harzverkleidung (2) durchdringt und in den Zylinderabschnitt (25) hinein vorsteht, und der Verbindungsanschlussabschnitt (22) sowie der Zylinderabschnitt (25) einen Verbindungsabschnitt (23) bilden; und
 - der wenigstens eine Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) in dem die gegenüberliegende Fläche (35) bildenden Abschnitt an einer Position, die dem Verbindungsabschnitt (23) entspricht, um die Axiallinie herum ausgebildet ist.
8. Klopfsensor (1) nach einem der Ansprüche 2 bis 7, wobei der Klopfsensor (1) an dem Anbringungsabschnitt (30) in einem Zustand angeordnet ist, in dem die gegenüberliegende Fläche (35) der Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) in Kontakt mit der Anbringungsfläche (30a) ist und an dem Anbringungsabschnitt (30) so angebracht ist, dass ein Schraubenelement (33), das die Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) durchdringt, in ein Innengewinde (31) eingeschraubt ist, das in dem Anbringungsabschnitt (30) ausgebildet ist.
9. Klopfsensor (1) nach Anspruch 8, wobei die gegenüberliegende Abschlussfläche des Flanschabschnitts (10) durch Öffnung eines Durchgangslochs des Schraubenelementes ringförmig ausgebildet ist, und, da die ringförmige Abschlussfläche zu der gegenüberliegenden Fläche gehört, der Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) und der Vorsprungsabschnitt (50) darin ausgebildet sind.
10. Klopfsensor (1) nach Anspruch 8 oder 9, wobei der Einkerbungsabschnitt (37) mit einem Vorsprungsabschnitt zum Arretieren in Eingriff ist, der an der Anbringungsfläche (30a) ausgebildet ist.
11. Klopfsensor (1) nach Anspruch 1, wobei ein Verhältnis K/V im Bereich von 0,01 bis 0,2 liegt, wobei ein Gesamtvolumen der Haupt-Metallbuchse (5) einschließlich des Volumens des Einkerbungsabschnitts (37) oder des Vorsprungsabschnitts (50) V ist und ein Volumen des Einkerbungsabschnitts (37) oder des Vorsprungsabschnitts (50) K ist.

Revendications

1. Détecteur de détonation (1) comprenant :
- une plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) pour détecter une vibration due à une détonation gé-

nérée dans un moteur à combustion interne ;
un manchon métallique principal (5) pour supporter ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) d'un côté d'une face de celui-ci, ledit manchon métallique principal (5) pouvant être fixé à l'unité de fixation (30) du moteur de combustion interne ; et
une partie de borne de raccordement (22),

où ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) possède une forme d'axe symétrique pour que la ligne axiale centrale de ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) coupe une face de fixation (30a) de l'unité de fixation (30) ; et

ledit manchon métallique principal (5) possède une partie qui forme une face opposée (35) entre le manchon (5) et la face de fixation (30a) de l'unité de fixation (30),

caractérisé en ce que

ladite partie de formation de face opposée possède exactement une partie de cavité (37) qui ouvre dans la face opposée (35) et/ou exactement une partie faisant saillie (50) faisant saillie de la face opposée (35) de la partie de formation de face opposée,
où ladite partie de cavité (37) est formée du côté de la partie de borne de raccordement (22) d'une distance prescrite éloignée de la ligne axiale centrale et ladite partie faisant saillie (50) est formée du côté opposé à la partie de borne de raccordement (22) à une distance prescrite éloignée de la ligne axiale centrale.

2. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel ladite partie de cavité (37) est formée de telle sorte qu'une position géométrique du centre de gravité d'un plan formé en projetant la face opposée (35) par rapport à un plan virtuel orthogonal à la ligne axiale de ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) et une plaque d'élément géométrique (8) et qu'une position géométrique de centre de gravité d'un plan formé en projetant la partie d'ouverture de ladite partie de cavité (37) vers la face opposée (35) par rapport à celle-ci sont décalées l'une par rapport à l'autre sur le plan virtuel.
3. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 et 2, dans lequel ladite partie de cavité (37) est formée dans ladite face opposée (35) formant une partie pour que la direction de ligne axiale de ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) devienne une direction de profondeur et une épaisseur de ladite partie de formation de face opposée (35) est réduite à la position de formation de ladite partie de cavité (37).
4. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon l'une quelconque

des revendications 1 à 3, dans lequel ladite partie faisant saillie (50) est fixée à une partie de cavité (51) formée dans la face de fixation (30a).

5. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 4, dans lequel :

ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) est formée dans une forme en anneau ;
 ladite carcasse métallique principale (5) comprend une partie traversante cylindrique ou en colonne (7) et une partie de collier (10) formée intégralement avec ledit manchon métallique principal (5) sur un côté d'extrémité de ladite partie traversante (7) et s'étendant vers l'extérieur le long d'une direction circonférencielle de la partie traversante (7), la partie de collier (10) constituant la partie de formation de face opposée ;
 ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) est adaptée sur la partie traversante (7) dudit manchon métallique principal (5) à partir d'un côté opposé à un côté où la partie de collier (10) est formée ;
 la partie de collier sert comme face de support (11) supportant ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique sur une surface d'extrémité en forme d'anneau opposée à ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) adaptée sur et comme la face opposée à la face de fixation sur une surface d'extrémité opposée à la face de support (35).

6. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 5, dans lequel ladite partie de cavité (37) est formée pour ouvrir dans la surface d'extrémité (35) opposée à la surface de support (11) de la partie de collier (10).

7. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 1 à 6, dans lequel :

une périphérie externe dudit manchon métallique principal (5) est couvert avec un boîtier de résine (2) moulé intégralement avec celui-ci ;
 sur un côté dudit boîtier de résine (2), une partie cylindrique (25) ayant une extrémité ouverte est formée intégralement avec le boîtier de résine (2) dans une forme faisant saillie latéralement ;
 une partie de borne de raccordement (22) pour extraire une sortie de ladite plaque d'élément piézoélectrique (8) est fournie pour pénétrer dans le boîtier en résine (2) et pour faire saillir la partie cylindrique (25), et ladite partie de borne de raccordement (22) et ladite partie cylindrique (25), constituent une partie de connecteur (23) ; et
 ladite au moins une partie de cavité (37) est for-

mée dans ladite face opposée (35) formant une partie à une position correspondant à ladite partie de connecteur (23) autour de la ligne axiale.

8. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon l'une quelconque des revendications 2 à 7, dans lequel ledit détecteur de détonation (1) est disposé sur ladite partie de fixation (30) dans un état où la face opposée (35) dudit manchon métallique principal (5) est un contact avec la face de fixation (30a) et fixée à la partie de fixation (30) pour qu'un élément de vis (33) pénétrant à travers ledit manchon métallique principal (5) soit vissé dans une vis femelle (31) formée dans la partie de fixation (30).

9. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon la revendication 8, dans lequel la face d'extrémité opposée de la partie de collier (10) est formée pour être en forme d'anneau en ouvrant un trou traversant de l'élément de vis, et comme la face d'extrémité en forme d'anneau est de la face opposée, ladite partie de cavité (37) et ladite partie faisant saillie (50) est formée sur celle-ci.

10. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon la revendication 8 ou 9, dans lequel ladite partie de cavité (37) est en prise avec une partie faisant saillie pour un positionneur formé sur la face de fixation (30a).

11. Détecteur de détonation (1) selon la revendication 1, dans lequel une relation de K/V est dans la gamme de 0,1 à 0,2 où un volume de l'ensemble du manchon métallique principal (5) comprenant le volume de ladite partie de cavité (37) ou de ladite partie faisant saillie (50) est V et un volume de ladite partie de cavité (37) ou de ladite partie faisant saillie (50) est K.

FIG. 1

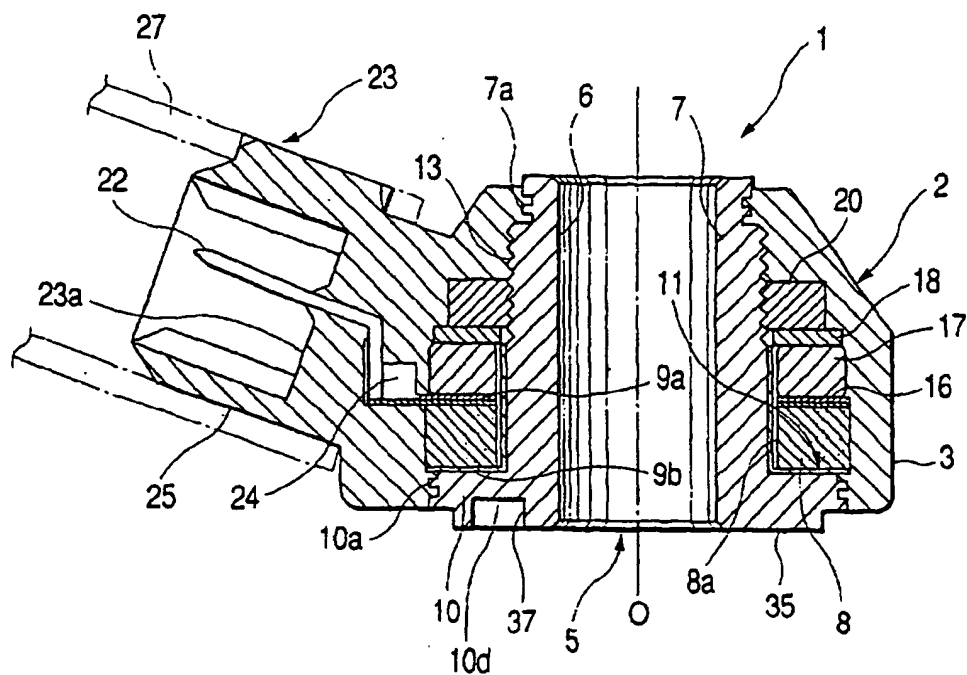


FIG. 2

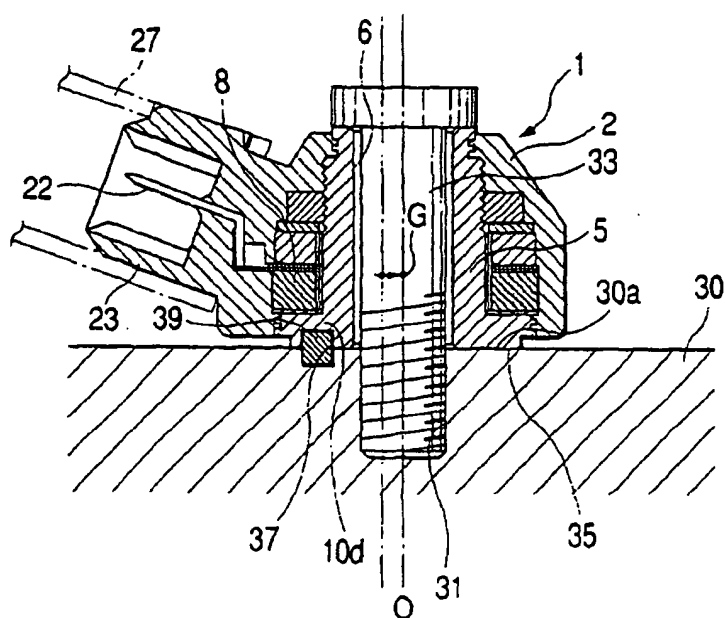


FIG. 3

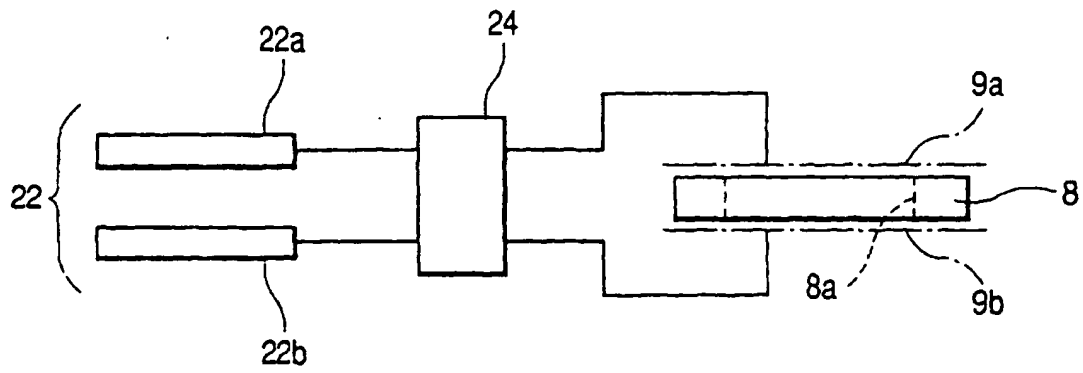


FIG. 4

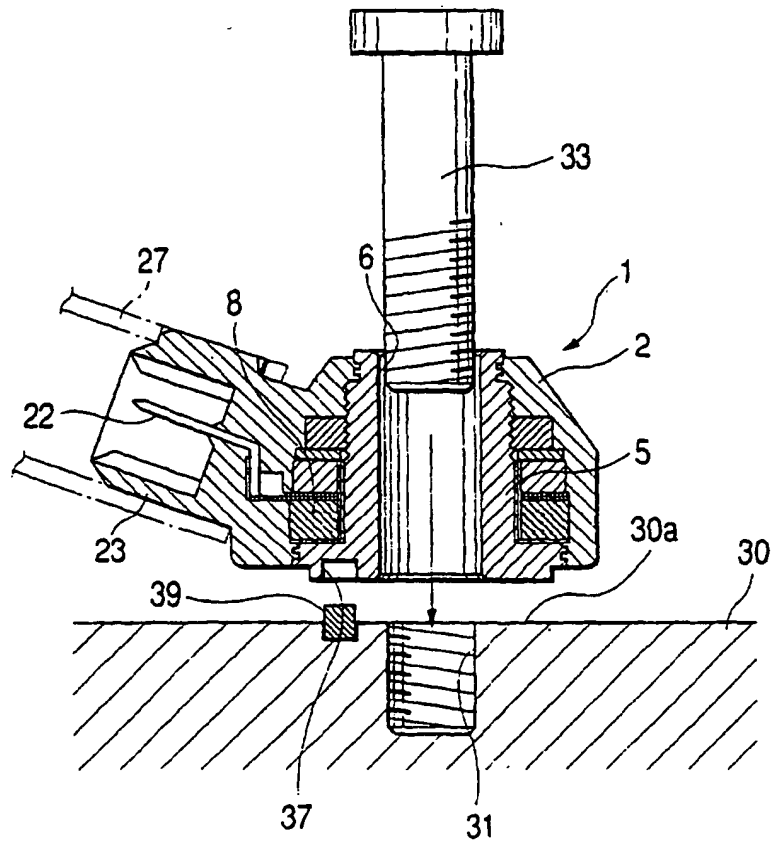


FIG. 5

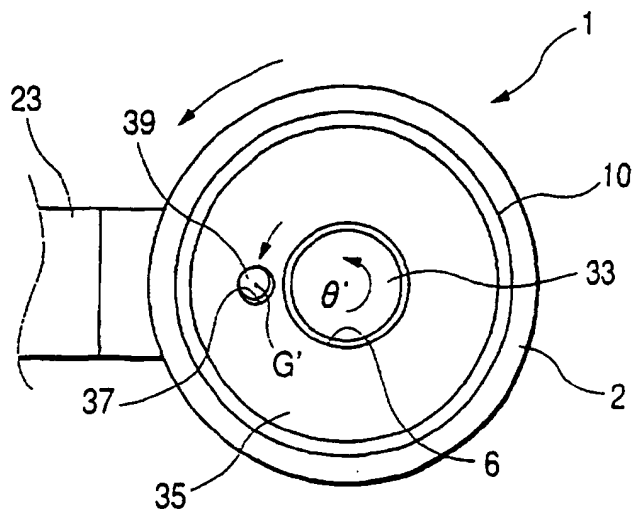


FIG. 6

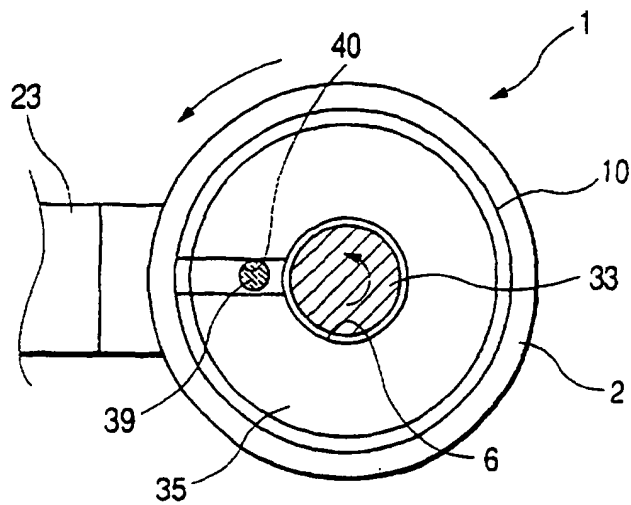


FIG. 7

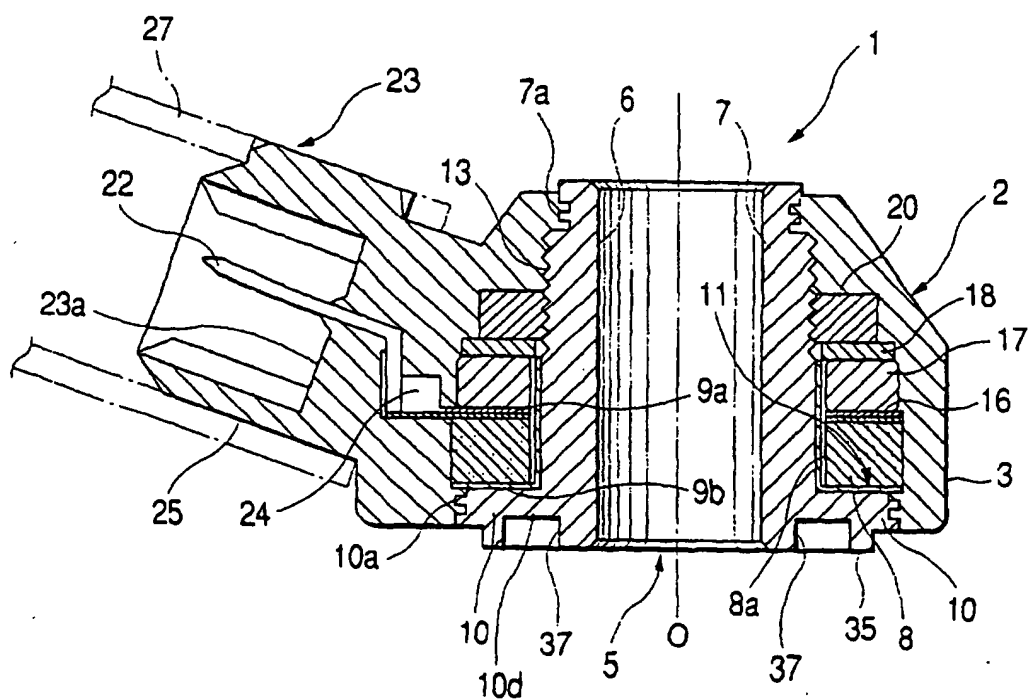


FIG. 8

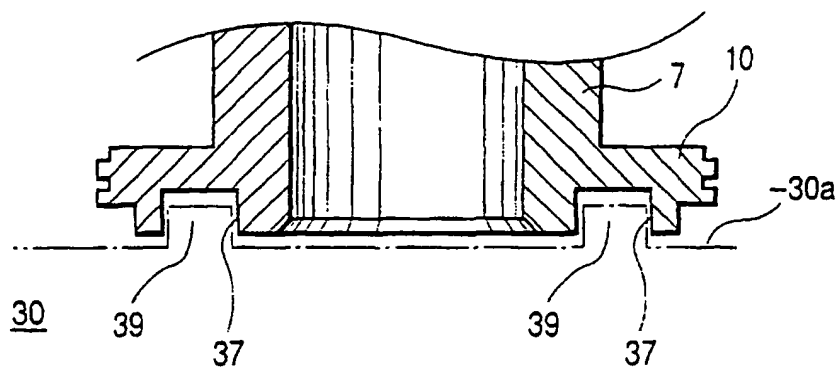


FIG. 9

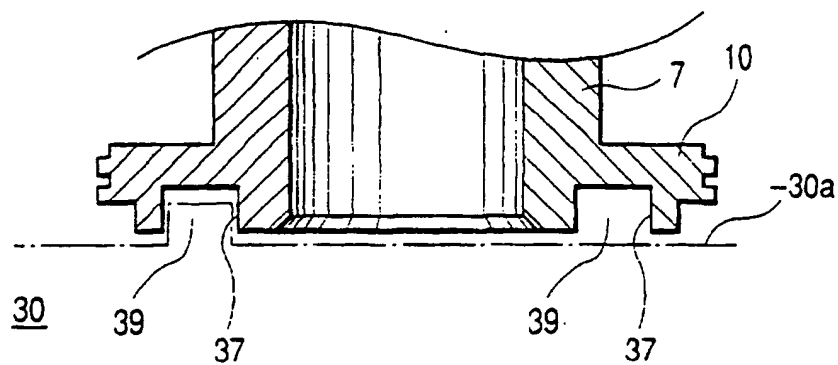


FIG. 10

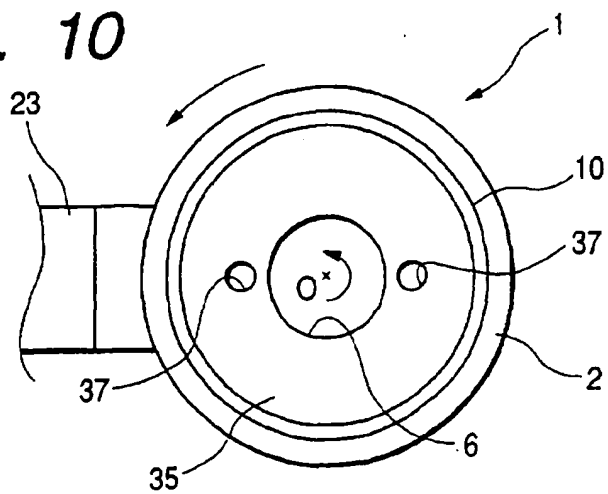


FIG. 11

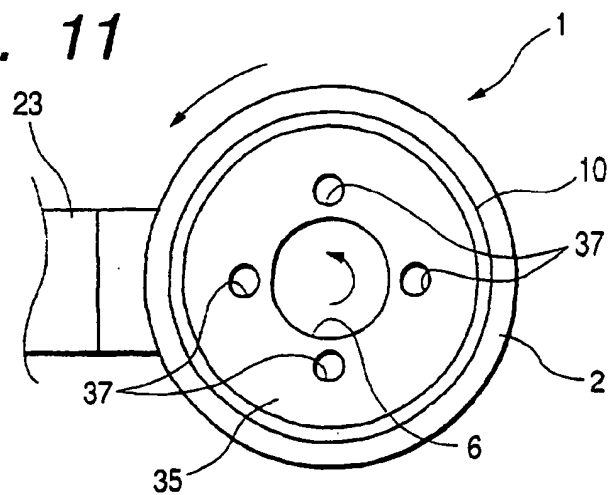


FIG. 12

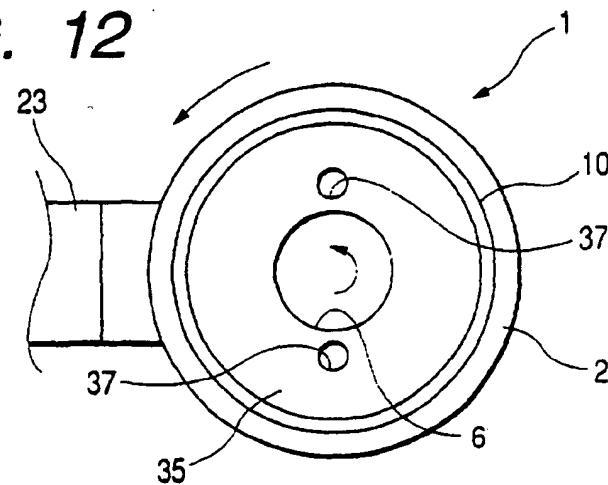


FIG. 13

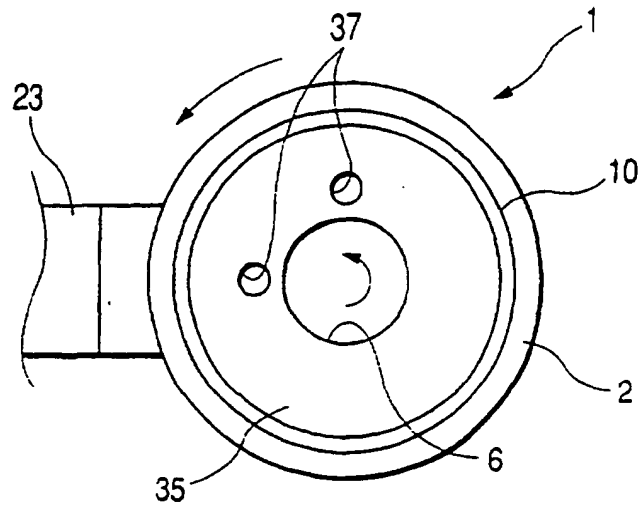


FIG. 14

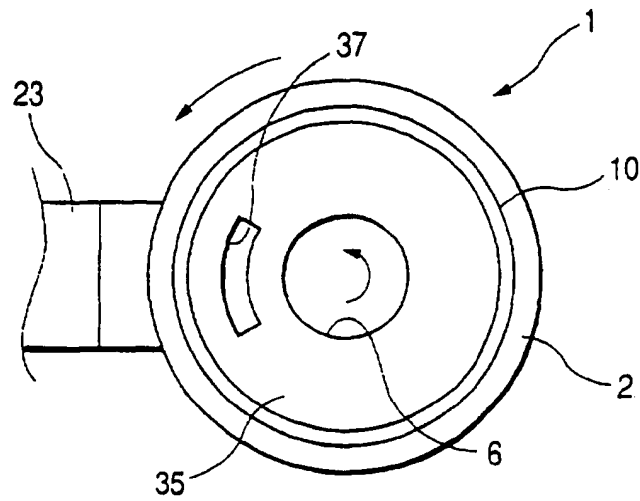


FIG. 15

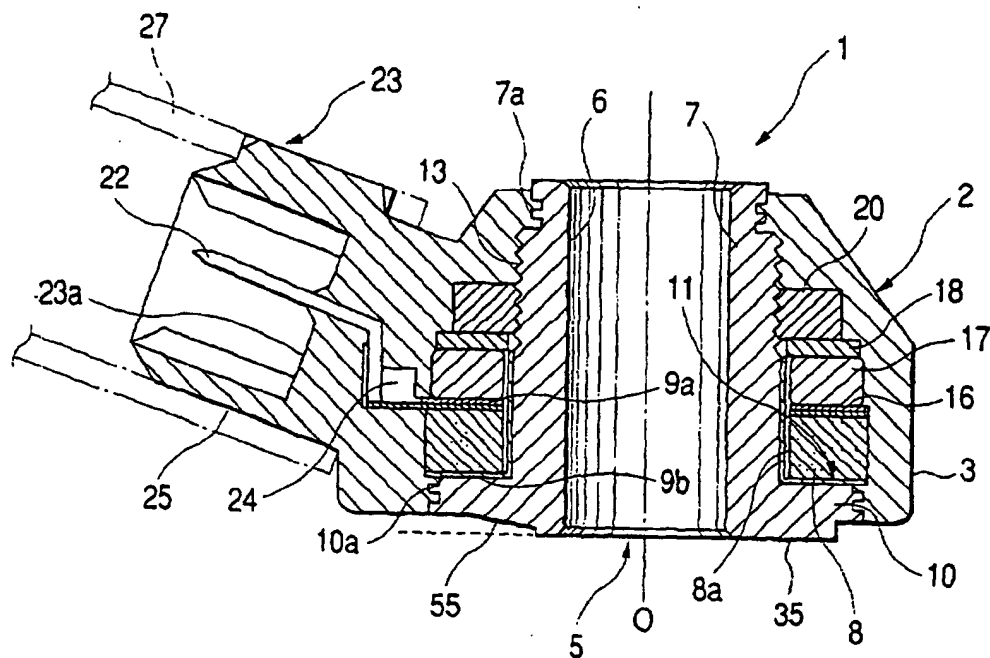


FIG. 16

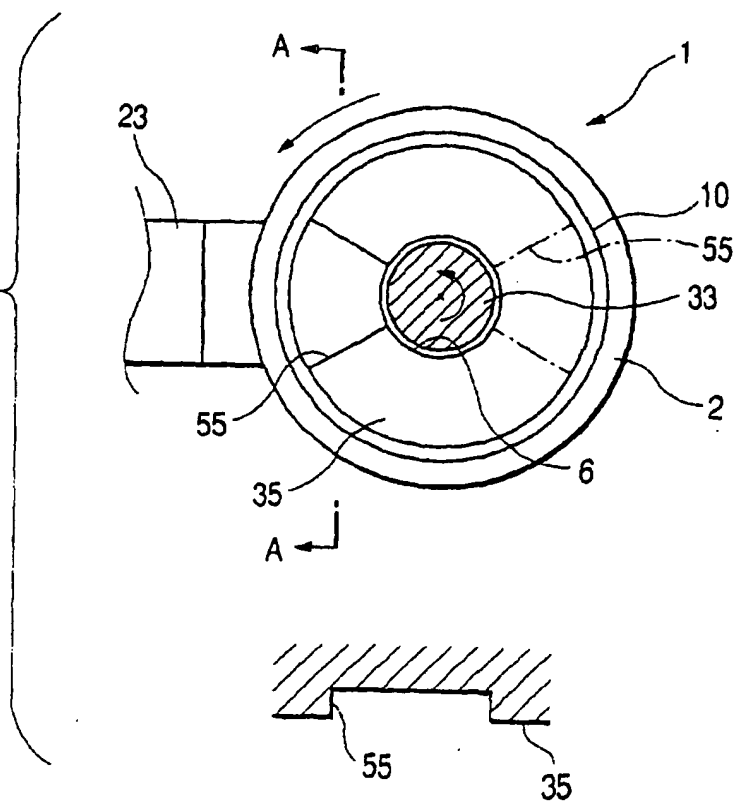


FIG. 17

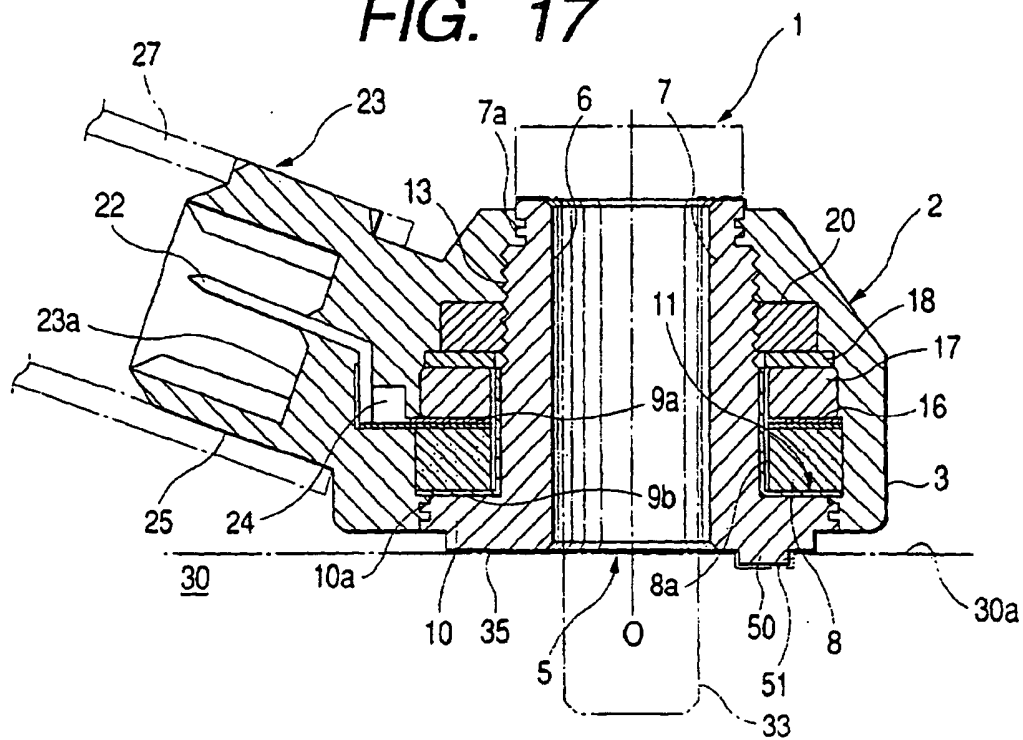


FIG. 18

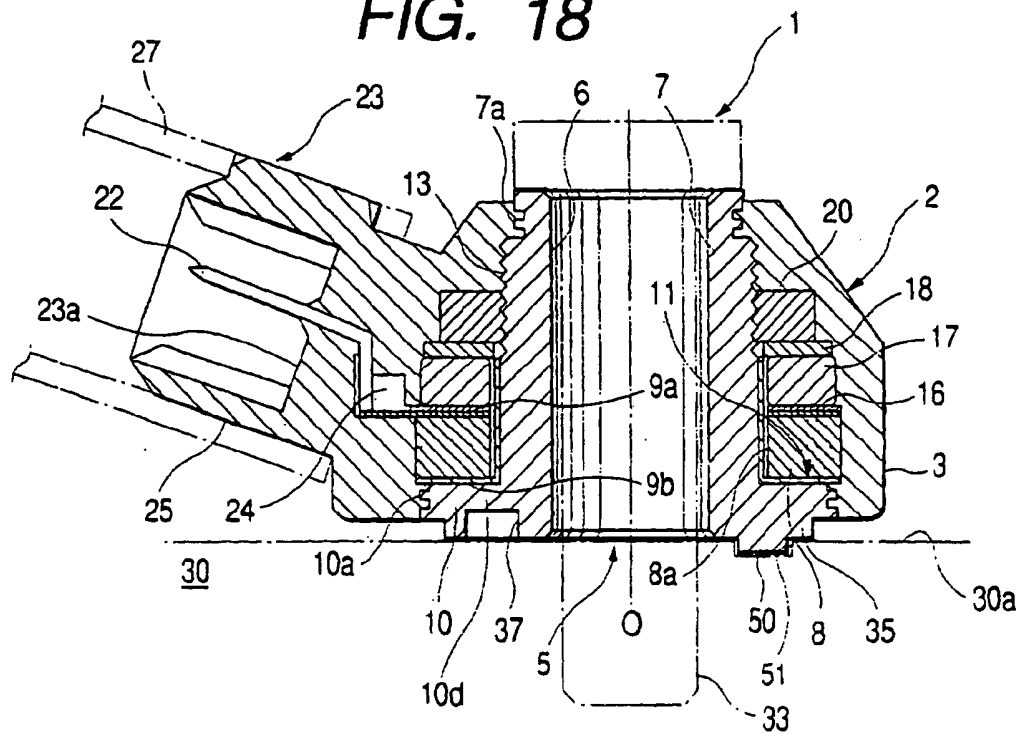


FIG. 19A

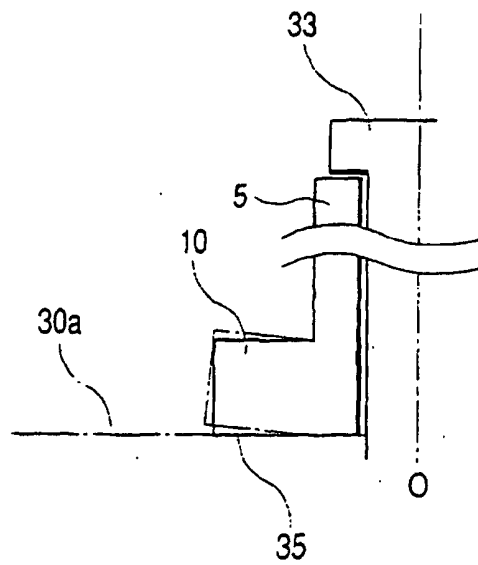


FIG. 19B

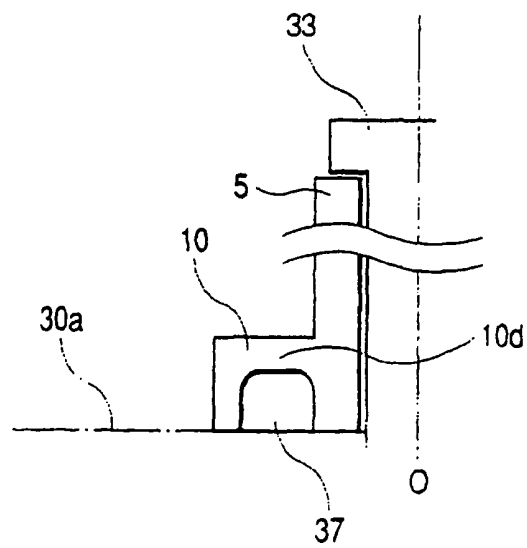
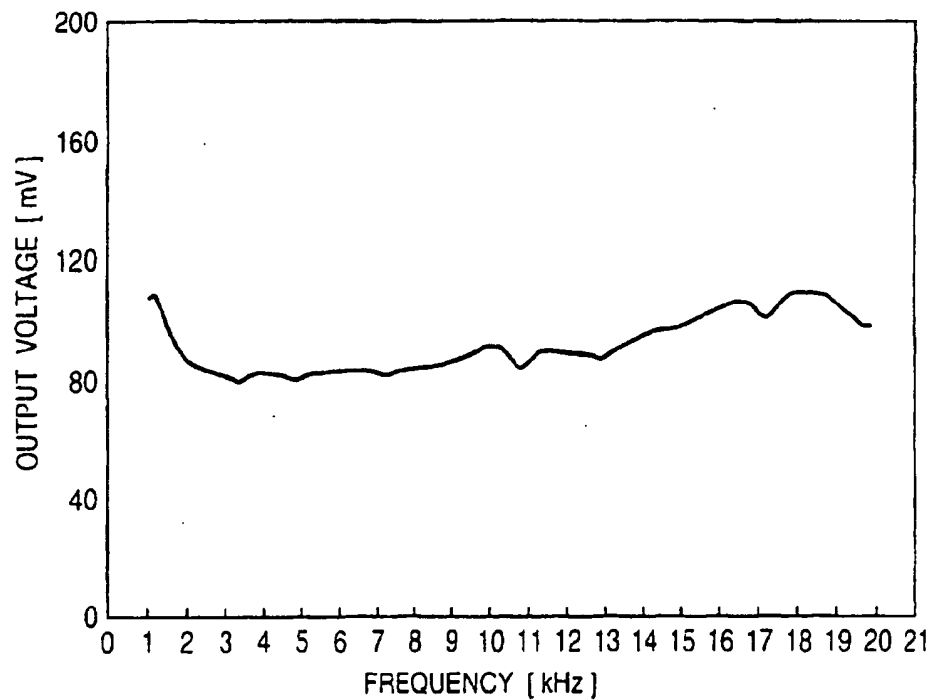


FIG. 20A*FIG. 20B*